

BY FRED TAYLOR  
News staff writer

Last year, sale of license tags for all vehicles brought in a total of \$8,822,152. Of this, the state got \$6,176,691, counties \$1,233,737 and cities \$1,413,153.

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**RACE RELATIONS** — Macon County, with its Tuskegee Institute and its 80 per cent Negro population, has been described as the "guinea pig of race relations in Alabama."

This was spotlighted in the legal controversy over voter registration when suits were filed against members of the county's Board of Registrars a few years back. Registration of more Negro voters was the aim of this litigation.

It was pointed up again last week when Negro residents of that county demanded that school authorities provide equal educational facilities for white and Negro students in public schools.

A petition bearing 106 names was sent to County School Supt. B. L. Balch and school board members. It demanded that "immediate" steps be taken to insure facilities without any distinction based upon race and color.

White and Negro students attend separate schools in Macon, as they do in all other Alabama counties. But Macon County Negroes contend superior plant, library, laboratory and recreational facilities are provided in white schools.

**SEEKS ADMITTANCE TO WHITE SCHOOL**—However, one heretofore unpublished incident occurred in Tuskegee since the Christmas holidays that further pointed up touchy race relations there.

A Negro student sought admittance to a white school—Tuskegee High School.

This student, who is attending Tuskegee Institute High School, a county Negro school (not part of Tuskegee Institute), sought instruction in only one subject—solid geometry. A call reportedly was made to H. M. Huie, the white school principal, asking that the Negro student be permitted to attend the geometry class. No written application was made.

School authorities looked on this, of course, as an opening wedge move by Negroes to gain admittance to white schools. But the student was not admitted.

It was pointed out that the county Negro school, which the student was attending, is one of the two most modern in Macon. It has library, laboratory, recrea-

tional and other facilities comparable to those provided in the white school, the authorities said.

2-11-51

Fred Taylor

Wedge move by Negroes to gain admittance to white schools. But the student was not admitted.

## 50 white and Negro leaders to seek better race relations

Twenty-five white leaders and 25 Negro leaders will work together on a committee for "better racial adjustments" in Jefferson County.

They will also work to improve aspects of health, sanitation, housing, police and fire protection, education, welfare, transportation, cultural and recreational opportunities.

The committee, which received final approval yesterday from the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces, will probably be headed by an Episcopal bishop, a Negro attorney and a banker.

THE COORDINATING council also approved plans for a communitywide survey of health, welfare, and recreational facilities in Jefferson County.

Preliminary plans for the study have been drawn up by G. W. Blackwell, director of the Institute of Social Research, University of North Carolina. The council voted yesterday to submit the first plans to the Robert R. Meyer Foundation in hopes that it will provide \$25,000 to finance the major part of the survey.

Such a survey would determine the needs of the people of Jefferson County, evaluate resources for meeting those needs, and propose new uses of old resources or new agencies and services.

It would cover health, family and child welfare, recreational facilities, housing, adult education and cultural opportunity here, according to Miss Roberta Morgan, council director.

## Two Whites Rescued From Death By Negro

ANNISTON, Ala. —(ANP)— An unidentified Negro recently saved from what appeared certain death, two white men trapped in a burning auto.

Claude Loper and Jack Kilgore, were trapped when their auto plunged off a road about six miles south of Oxford. The Negro, who lived nearby, saw the car burst into flames. He rushed to the scene and pulled both from the auto.

Both men were treated at a local hospital and dismissed.



# RACIAL CENTER SET TO AID COMMUNITIES

New Unit at U. of Pennsylvania

Also to Conduct Research,  
Train Special Students

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30—A new institution, to be known as the Albert M. Greenfield Center for Human Relations, and designed to afford service to communities confronted with racial and religious conflicts, has been established here at the University of Pennsylvania.

Announcement of the project to meet the "outstanding problem in democratic life" was made here today by Harold E. Stassen, president of the university, and Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The center was named in honor of Albert M. Greenfield, president of the Albert M. Greenfield Company, prominent real estate brokerage firm, and who is active in philanthropic and civic affairs here and in New York.

The announcement said that the Center would begin activities in September under the direction of Dr. Martin W. Chworowsky of Columbia University, who was named director.

The governing body of the institution is an executive committee consisting of two representatives each from the university, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the community at large. The Center's program was made possible, Mr. Stassen and Dr. Clinchy jointly stated, through the combined financing of the Philadelphia area office of the National Conference, the University of Pennsylvania and Mr. Greenfield.

## An "Urgent Need" Is Cited

In outlining the objectives of the Center, the announcement said: "The urgent need to improve the quality of human relations in our country has been stressed as the outstanding problem in our democratic life."

"A university dedicated to the advancement of knowledge and to the education of people to render more effective service as citizens and as members of their respective professions has a special responsibility to bring its resources to bear in solving human relations problems."

"Because of an increasingly

widespread recognition of the underlying need and of the role which institutions of higher learning can assume," the statement added, "the resources of the university and the community are brought together in a center for human relations where many of the problems in intergroup relations can be attacked."

Dr. Clinchy said that the center would conduct research activities, train students in intergroup problems, serve the community in meeting situations growing out of group conflict and test existing methods for meeting these problems.

## Cooperative Set-up Apparent

Representing the National Conference of Christians and Jews on the executive committee are Mr. Greenfield and Dr. Tanner G. Luckrey, assistant to the Board of Superintendents of the Board of Education of Philadelphia; representing the university are Dr. E. Duncan Grizzell, dean of the School of Education, and Dr. Stephen, director of the Institute of Local and State Government.

The community is represented

## FINANCES CENTER



Albert M. Greenfield

Fabian Bachrach

on the executive committee by Mrs. John J. Carlin, former president of the Philadelphia Home and School Council, and Miss Marjorie Penney, director of the Fellowship

House.

Dr. Chworowsky currently is Professor of Education and coordinator of the Intergroup Relations Program at Teachers College, Columbia University.



# Quakers Add Joins Friends Service In Race Relations Work

## Texas Girl To Staff

PHILADELPHIA — Two Negroes have been appointed as members of the Race Relations staff of the American Service Friend's Committee, Lewis M. Hoskins, executive secretary of the Quaker organization announced recently.

The newly appointed members are Mrs. Almita S. Robinson, of Fort Worth, Texas, and Jacques Wilmore of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Robinson will work in Fort Worth and Dallas, under the sponsorship of the Texas Regional Office of the Service Committee.

Wilmore will work in the national office of the Service Committee in Philadelphia, doing a variety of project and administrative jobs connected with the total race relations program.



Miss Ruth Morton

The New York Times Studio

Lewis M. Hoskins, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, has announced the appointment of Miss Ruth Morton to the committee's staff. Miss Morton was for sixteen years director of the community rehabilitation program of the American Missionary Association in the southeastern states and Puerto Rico.

As field secretary for the race relations program of the committee she will spend the first two weeks next month in planning an expanded program with personnel of fourteen regional offices. This will be done at the committee headquarters in Philadelphia and will include providing job opportunities for Negroes and American Indians. Work with the Indians is to be done in Pasadena and Des Moines.

Included in the expanded program also will be housing problems, education and general community counseling.



# Southern Governors In Interracial Meet

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The Conference of Southern Governors, after which the delegates returned to the Majestic Hotel for an evening session.

held here, with the Majestic Hotel as headquarters, and Gov. and Mrs. Sidney McMath as host and hostess, drew nationwide attention. Every official and citywide courtesy was extended, plus a fleet of 24 new Chevrolet sedans, each with a State Trooper for drivers, for the personal use of the Governors and their official staffs. The cars were provided by the Memphis Zone of the Chevrolet Motor Division, and the Arkansas dealers.

During the meeting, the Annual meeting of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education was held at the Majestic also. The Negro Board members present were Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A. M. N. College; Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Ralph W. E. Jones, president of Grambling College; Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan College; Dr. J. H. White, president of Mississippi Vocational College; Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A and T College (North Carolina); Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston University; Dr. Hollis Price, president of LeMoyne College; Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern University; Prof. George G. Singleton, of Virginia State College.

Assisting President Davis, who served as host for the Negro delegation were the following members of the A. M. & N. college faculty and staff; R. L. Caine, Geleve Grive, B. T. Henderson, J. M. Howard, and H. Bernette Young. The A. M. and N. Choir was a highlight of entertainment, along with opera singer, Marjorie Lawrence, at one of the programs given at the Arlington Hotel. President Davis was one of the principal speakers on the same program.

Atty. J. R. Booker entertained the delegates with a delightful luncheon in the dining room of the National Baptist Building, Monday



# MY DAY

Observance of Brotherhood Week is important  
internationally as well as it is nationally

By Eleanor Roosevelt

HYDE PARK.—Lincoln's Birthday is one of my favorite holidays, for it seems to me that Lincoln as a man and as a leader had so many of the qualities that are particularly admired when we find them in any of our public men. One of my favorite spots in Washington is the Lincoln Memorial. I often think, as I look at the great statue which must inspire so many people, how much we owe to the artist who conceived and carried out that memorial. Primarily, monuments are important because they attract our attention and remind us of the things which great men did and which must not be forgotten if our nation is to continue great.

Lincoln took the first steps in wiping out slavery in our country. We haven't even now finished the task which he began. But he charted the way, and slowly we follow in his footsteps until some day we will achieve the real equality of all men which he envisaged and fought for.

ON MONDAY of next week we begin to celebrate in this country what is called Brotherhood Week. I think perhaps it is one of the most important weeks in the year, not only because of its national aspects but because of its international significance. We have to learn to get on with all the people who make up our own country, to think of them as brothers and treat them as equals, before we can hope to succeed in our desire to bring about peace and confidence in the world as a whole.

Next Friday I have been asked to attend a dinner in Chicago initiated and sponsored by Chicago's Negro community. It is given as a "salute to Roosevelt College" and to its president, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, because in actuality the college practices brotherhood the year round and has set a pattern of equal educational opportunities, regardless of race, creed, or color.

THERE ARE 5,000 students at Roosevelt College, housed in Chicago's historic Auditorium Building on Michigan Avenue. No applying student is asked any questions bearing on race or

origin. The records of the college do not show how many Negroes, how many Jews, how many Nisei or how many whites attend the college, nor do the records show what their religions are. Roosevelt College has simply pioneered courageously and without compromise in the field laid out by the President's Commission on Higher Education for all colleges: "Colleges have a unique opportunity to offer an experience in tolerance and understanding which grows out of democratic relations with students from various national and religious backgrounds. Colleges should become laboratories of interracial and interfaith fellowship."

## Brotherhood Week Slated In State February 18-25

THE WEEK of George Washington's birthday anniversary, Feb. 18-25, has been proclaimed Brotherhood Week in Alabama by Gov. Gordon Persons.

He asked the citizens of the state to observe the week as a period of re-dedication to our country's eternal principles and urge its observance, in common with the citizens of other states.

"The liberties we cherish and enjoy as American citizens are based upon the principles of equality and of the unalienable rights affirmed in the Declaration of Independence," the governor said.

"It is, therefore, incumbent upon the citizens of this state to respect one another's rights and put into practice the Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God and, in these days of emergency, to meet the attacks of communism which would destroy the liberties of our people," Persons said.

## Negro Will Produce Great Books, Music, Ayers Predicts

In years to come, the nation's greatest literature and music will be written by Negroes, the publisher of an Anniston newspaper asserted here Friday.

Col. Harry Ayers, publisher of The Anniston Star, told a joint meeting of the Lions and Civitan Clubs in a Brotherhood Week address that when the Negro people have full educational and economic equality and justice before the law, they will emerge with immense talents.

"There never is great music or literature written unless it is written by people who have suffered," he declared. "The Negro people are suffering now. They have suffered in the past.

They are continuing to suffer because of prejudice."

Ayers said that the main root of prejudice springs from ignorance, which breeds discriminatory practices, intolerance acts, and mistreatment of people of their race, creed or color.

To remedy the "sickness of prejudice," Ayers said that education is the best medicine.

"Education helps a man see better, to understand people better, to change his views about other people. It rids a nation of the main cause of prejudice—ignorance," he added.

Ayers pointed out that no nation has ever undertaken to draw a ban on the Jews and survived as a great nation. He cited several nations that have had edicts against Jews and pointed out the downfall of each nation.

"Prejudice costs this nation \$10,000,000,000 a year in slowed down production, riots, persecution, and the like," Ayers declared. "It is bad on the nation and the pocketbook."

Commenting on the advancement of the Negro, Ayers said that the Negro has "greater economic opportunity in the South than anywhere else in the nation."

"We haven't gone as far as we should in relation to equality be-

fore the law, equal education, and equal economic progress," he stated.

He cited the fact that Negroes head banks, insurance companies, and many large business firms, colleges and other institutions.

"It's plain common sense to get the Negro off your back as a taxpayer and the best way is for him to advance," Ayers continued.

"At Tuskegee Institute, great progress is being made. The low cost housing program being taught there is going to revolutionize this country."

Talking about the question of "What You Can Do To Change The World," he said a man can attach himself to some cause "bigger than himself" and change the world.

He was introduced by Felix Shank. Curtis Moon presided at the meeting at the Whitley Hotel.

## WEEK OPENS HERE FOR BROTHERHOOD

Civic Groups Exemplify Ideal  
and the Lesson of Christ Is  
Given at Church Service

Churches and civic groups in the metropolitan area joined yesterday in special observances marking the beginning of Brotherhood Week. The yearly event, is arranged by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

In his sermon at the Broadway Tabernacle Church (Congregational), 211 West Fifty-sixth Street, the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Penner said:

"In a day when most Jews hated the Romans Jesus healed the child of a Roman officer and praised him for his faith. In a time when Samaritans were despised Jesus traveled freely in their country and had friendly relations with them. He felt at home alike in the house of a Simon who was a Pharisee or of a Zacchaeus who was a publican. He shared none of the per-

sonal prejudices of His contemporaries."

"On this Sunday, when we are emphasizing the meaning of brotherhood, we need to remember how Jesus lived in a world of wide friendships. In a day when it is hard to love and easy to hate, and when brother has been set against brother, we need to learn from Him how to live in brotherly relations with our neighbors far and near."

"We need to break down the prejudices which are the barriers to brotherhood and learn to live as did our Lord in a world of wide friendships."

The dependency of peace and freedom on the spirit of brotherhood was the theme of the sixth annual Brotherhood Week program held at the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association, 30 Third Avenue.

Speakers were the Rev. Dr. Jesse W. Stitt, pastor of the Village Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Glora Wysner, secretary of the International Missionary Council. The program also featured a presentation of African folksongs by Osborne Smith and group singing by the Stuyford Interfaith Choir.

A panel discussion on "Cultural Understanding Between Minority Groups as a Blueprint for a Peaceful World" was held at the Forest Neighborhood House, 1122 Forest Avenue, the Bronx. The Bronx Metropolitan Council of the National Council of Negro Women was sponsor of the Brotherhood Week program.

An open house for persons living in the neighborhood was held yesterday at the newly opened Patterson Center, in the Lester W. Patterson housing project, 340 Morris Avenue. Mrs. Robert V. Russell, chairman of the center, presided.

## Brotherhood

L. K. Bishop of Chicago, vice-president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, emphasized in his recent talk in Dallas that brotherhood—that elusive art of living together amicably—is practical. Most ideals are. The message of Christ is, most of all, practical. Values to the individual of honesty, integrity, truthfulness, spirituality are, most of all, practical. They are not "visionary," as we consider the term, impossible to attain, to be cherished only and not practiced.

Brotherhood Week, Feb. 18-25, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, reminds us that we have much to gain in our individual and collective existence by being tolerant, considerate and unprejudiced. The conference

would harness moral and spiritual values to preserve democracy and the dignity of man. Forces that would destroy these values are rampant in the world. Brotherhood is a practical, 52-week-a-year gospel to combat those forces.



## Brotherhood Week Is Ended By Joint Rites

### Speakers Stress Unity As Key to Peace

An Episcopal rector, a Catholic priest, a Baptist pastor, a rabbi and the president of a Negro University joined yesterday in a Jewish temple to plead for "living as brothers in a world of peace."

Brotherhood is the key to peace, the clergymen agreed. "Not in a century, or in 50 years, but now is the time to learn this truth," Dr. Ariel L. Goldburg told 500 persons at Temple Beth Ahabah.

The united prayer by ministers of many faiths brought to a close Richmond's seventeenth observance of Brotherhood Week, sponsored each year by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The joint service was organized by the B'nai B'rith Hillel Counselorship, whose members are students at four Virginia schools, and whose chairman, Marvin Rosenberg, declared:

"The force of a program such as this . . . should be presented to those who would deny the ideals of American government. It has the task of awakening those who would rip and tear the American fabric."

#### Truman Set Theme

President Truman, the week's honorary chairman, had urged the ceremonies held throughout the United States this year to stress unity as freedom's main safeguard, and it was this theme the speakers carried through.

Peace will only come "when the whole world is joined as brothers," declared Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of Richmond's First Baptist Church.

"Just the fact that we can meet and worship in a service like this," he went on, "is a tribute to brotherhood. I 'ot 'mere tolerance' but 'deep respect and compassion regardless of race, color, nationality and creed' can promote national and international agreement," the Baptist pastor said.

The nation's and the world's problem is that men know little "about how to live together," Dr. John M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University, told the interdenominational congregation.

"To live together is the most

basic experience we can have," the educator declared. "It is only by living together that we can come to know each other, and only in this way can we come to understand the brotherhood we all share."

#### Father O'Connell Speaks

The priest, Father Thomas E. O'Connell, pastor of St. Paul's Church, saw the week dedicated to amity observed most profoundly not in this country, but in the war zone of Korea.

"Our hope is in the young people of this country," Father O'Connell said. "Brotherhood means that you give yourself away. And that is what thousands of young Americans have done, fighting as a team in icy Korea for this country and for freedom."

"The world is our lot; why should we not live here in brotherhood and peace?" asked Dr. George Ossman, rector of the Monumental Episcopal Church, who was introduced by his son, Robert, president of the University of Richmond's Canterbury Club.

Dr. Goldburg, rabbi of Temple Beth Ahabah, spoke of "one way to become brothers."

#### Recites Hillel

"When you hear words whispered about your Catholic, Negro, Jewish or Protestant neighbor, do you believe them?" he asked.

"One way to become brothers is not to believe the impossible things and to seek the truth." Then the rabbi added an ancient saying of the Jewish sage, Hillel:

"If I am not for myself, who is for me? But if I am only for myself, what am I? If not now, when?"

The time for brotherhood is "not in 50 years, but now," Dr. Goldburg added.

To close the program, Sidney L. Zuber, of the University of Richmond, offered a prayer "for the return of peace to this unhappy world, so that we may all live as brothers in peace."

World Brotherhood Week here, directed by Alfred J. Dickinson, Jr., of the local chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, saw more than a dozen ceremonies marking the call for unity. A trio of speakers, including Dr. Goldburg, Father O'Connell and Dr. J. Blanton Belk, spoke at the University of Richmond. Parent-Teachers Associations and civic clubs sponsored other services.

## Brotherhood Is Tomorrow's Church Topic

### Special Services Will Open Week for Betterment of Religious and Racial Ties

Brotherhood Week, which has been celebrated in the week of Washington's birthday since 1934 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will begin tomorrow with Brotherhood Sunday special services held in thousands of the nation's churches and synagogues.

The betterment of relations between men and women of different faiths and racial backgrounds will be the purpose of Brotherhood Week's observance, which will continue through Sunday, Feb. 25.

Many professional and industrial groups are participating in the plans for regional and local observances. President Truman is the honorary chairman for Brotherhood Week, and Eric Johnston, Director of Economic Stabilization, is the general chairman. The co-chairmen of the religious organizations committee for Brotherhood Week are: Harvey S. Firestone jr., chairman of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, president of the American Committee on United Europe and war-time head of the Office of Strategic Services, and Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, former member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

### Brotherhood Week Leaders Named

Interior Secretary Chapman general chairman of the Washington area observance of Brotherhood Week, announced this week that leaders of the local campaign for religious tolerance have been selected. Among those named were:

Dr. George R. Ellis, Wilbur LaRoe, jr., and Aaron Goldman co-chairmen of the Washington area office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Also chosen to head the different organizing committees were the Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, Rabbi David H. Panitz and the Right Rev. John K. Cartwright, churches and synagogues. Chaplains William B. Estey, Paul G. Lineaweaver and Alphonse A. Sliwinski, armed forces: Francis J.

George Kane, Edgar Morris and Milton A. di Nardo, education; George S. Kronheim, business organiza-E. Ijams, veterans. Also, Bryson Rash and Eugene Watts, labor unions. Also, Lee D. Butler and John George A. Crouch, radio and television; B. Duncan, community organiza- and Frank La Falce, motion picture; Mrs. Bernard A. Chandler, tures; William E. Leahy, mem-tions; Raphael Tourover and Mrs. bership, and Tom Griffin, ad-Mrs. F. Victory, women's clubs; vertising. Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Dr. Rich-ard Kennan and the Rev. Ramon



**EXHIBIT** Stedman Burns, of 1432 Ridge ave., and Vivian Evans, of 1432 N. 13th st., prepare a Brotherhood Week bulletin board at Stoddart-Fleisher Junior High School, 13th and Green sts.



## FOR THE BETTERMENT OF RACE RELATIONS



Jackie Robinson presenting the 1950 Carver Memorial award to Lewis S. Rosenstiel at a luncheon in the Park Sheraton Hotel.

The New York Times

Lewis S. Rosenstiel, president and chairman of the board of Schenley Industries, Inc., received yesterday the George Washington Carver Memorial Institute's award for 1950 for his contribution toward the betterment of race relations.

The gold plaque was presented by last year's recipient, Jackie Robinson, second baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, at a luncheon at the Park Sheraton Hotel. One hundred persons attended.

Accepting the plaque, Mr. Rosenstiel said:

"No man would dare to say that we have evolved a society that is perfect. Today a greater number of the peoples of the world are sharing in the physical blessings than ever was true before we, in this country, have raised the standards of life and so have added to our existence."

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, and Herbert Bayard Swope also spoke. Harry H. Schlacht, chairman of the award committee, presided.

## Gets Award for Interracial Peace



Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers star, presents the 1950 gold award of the George Washington Carver Memorial Institute to Lewis S. Rosenstiel, board chairman and president of Schenley Industries, Inc., at a Carver Day

luncheon in the Park Sheraton hotel. Robinson was the 1949 winner of the award, presented annually for outstanding contribution toward interracial peace and understanding.

# Schenley President Gets Carver Award

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Lewis S. Rosenstiel, president of the Schenley Industries, was presented last Friday with the George Washington Carver Gold Award for outstanding contributions to the betterment of race relations during 1950.

The presentation was made by Jackie Robinson in the Shearson Lounge of the Park Sheraton Hotel at a luncheon sponsored by the Carver Memorial Institute which makes the award annually.

Robinson was recipient of the award last year. Other recipients have been Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Darryl F. Zanuck, and William Randolph Hearst.

## Hiring Policy Cited

Mr. Rosenstiel was cited for

establishing a hiring policy in the Schenley Industries which gives qualified colored people an equal opportunity in employment.

Present at the luncheon was Dr. Elmer Curtis, protege of Dr. Carver at Tuskegee Institute, who now has his own firm, the Curtis Laboratories in Detroit.

In accepting the award, Mr. Rosenstiel said he believed that "the more George Washington Carvers we can develop in America the fewer monstrosities of intolerance will exist."

He added that Dr. Carver contributed "not only a benefit to his country through his discoveries and inventions, but a lesson to all mankind through his life. As was said of another, he is an honor to his race—the human race."

Granger's Salute Partial

Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, addressed the luncheon in a congratulatory speech to Mr. Rosenstiel, with reservations.

Declaring that one of the "valuable unused potentials of this nation lies in our colored manpower," Mr. Granger said the present world crisis is once again causing the nation to look at its manpower in a different light just as it has done in previous crises.

He said the award was being given Mr. Rosenstiel as a "symbol" of a "New Spirit" in American life which is growing stronger each year and which he hoped will continue to grow.

He called the award a "symbol of the faltering partial steps" made by one company in this direction.



# Dentist Awarded For Good Human Relations Services

DENVER, Colo. — (ANP).— Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, Negro dentist and president of the local Cosmopolitan club, was awarded a citation last week in "recognition of outstanding service in human relations in the Denver area" by the Milo-Hi lodge of B'ai B'rith, national Jewish organization, at a brunch attended by some 200 persons.

*Inform*  
"Over a period of years Clarence Holmes' thoughts, hopes and desires have revolved around the dignity of man and he has constantly labored to enable men to live in peace and harmony with their fellowmen," Colorado State Sen. Ben Bezoff, chairman at the ceremonies, said in presenting the citation.

*at 3-10-51*  
In accepting the award Dr. Holmes said: "This is one of the best attended of all the brunches--which indicates that fair employment practices, even when applied in the giving of awards, is good business."

He pointed out that all people want the right to develop their God-given potentialities for those types of self-improvement that make it possible for them to buy their homes without restriction and to educate their children for good citizenship.

*Thornton*  
Gov. Da Thornton also paid tribute to Holmes' efforts to create mutual understanding among peoples based on the proper respect for each other's rights.

"Dr. Holmes exemplifies the human understanding that will keep American strong and united", Governor Thornton said. He added that while laws are needed to assure us of those rights guaranteed under our constitution only human understanding will keep us on the road to "those freedoms America stands for."

The B'nai B'rith citation has previously been awarded to the mayor of Denver and the editor and publisher of one of the daily papers.





Minister Wins  
Freedom Award



Among many awards presented at Valley Forge, Pa., Thursday by General Omar N. Bradley for Freedom's Foundation, was one in the second place of the general awards won by the Rev. Kenneth R. Williams, Winston-Salem, N. C. at 3-3-51.

Rev. Mr. Williams was honored for his courageous fight against the control of unions in Winston-Salem by Communists. His award was the highest one presented to any colored American or any event about race relations.

**Editor Honored**—The Rev. M. J. Whitaker, right, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Weekly Review, receives a \$300 award from Freedom's Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., Feb. 22, for his editorial, "The Negro's Fundamental Belief in

the American Way of Life." General Omar N. Bradley, center, makes the presentation as Kenneth D. Wells, left, Foundation executive vice president, looks on. Awards totaling \$100,000 were distributed to many Americans for contributions to freedom.

## Rev. Kenneth Williams Among Freedom Winners

VALLEY FORGE, Pa. — The Rev. Kenneth R. Williams, member of the Board of Aldermen, Winston-Salem, N. C., was one of several Americans who won second place awards for 1950 sponsored by the Freedom Foundation. He was the only colored American in the second place of the general awards.

The Winston-Salem minister, who is an active pastor, was cited for his courageous fight in his union against Communist control. The awards were presented here Thursday by General Omar N. Bradley. In the civilian defense division, Norfolk received a certificate of merit for its work. It is the only city in Virginia which was cited for its defense program.

DR. HORACE MANN BOND, president of Lincoln (Pa.) University, and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN Trusteeship Division, were among the third and fourth place winners, respectively, of college commencement speakers. Dr. Bond spoke

on "A Half Century of Heroes" at Tennessee . and I. College. Dr. Bunche spoke on "Human Relations and World Peace" at Gustavus Adolphus College.

Other winners on events by or about colored Americans were an editorial on "The Negroes Fundamental Belief in the American Way of Life" by the Rev. M. J. Whitake in The Weekly Review of Augusta, Ga.; a United Features Syndicate article by Robert C. Ruark on "Dr. Bunche's Nobel Award Shows Up Red-Loving Robeson"; a magazine article by C. C. Spaulding, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company president, on "The Land of the Free"; and a radio program entitled "George Washington Carver."



# Race Relations Poll Focuses Attention On The Status of Negroes in South

The right and opportunity to vote and the addition of Negroes to community police forces are key factors in improving conditions of safety and security for Negroes in the South, according to a survey of opinion among Negroes themselves, made public today.

The survey was conducted by Alexander F. Miller, Southern director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and Prof. Mozell Hill, head of the department of sociology of Atlanta University. It will be published tomorrow in pamphlet form by the Southern Regional Council.

In a foreword to the survey, Mr. Miller and Prof. Hill declare that while the South bars the way to the current extension of civil rights laws, it was the cradle of the Bill of Rights which assures safety and security, freedom from fear and equal protection under the law for every citizen of the United States. The survey sought to focus on these aspects of civil rights to which the South agrees and to ascertain the actual status of Negroes in the South with respect to these rights by questioning 1,000 Negro students at the Atlanta University summer school.

The group represented a geographical cross-section of the South. Seventy per cent of those questioned had attained professional status while 30 per cent were students on the college level.

In their survey, Mr. Miller and Mr. Hill found:

1. Negroes rarely expect to get equal treatment from white policemen. Three out of four believe that in Negro-White disputes the police are prejudiced in favor of whites.

2. Where Negroes have been appointed to the police force, 72 per cent of those questioned reported definite improvement in police standards.

3. The courts were rated higher than the police force. Six per cent felt that there was a better than average chance of being treated justly in Negro-White disputes, but 60 per cent thought their chances of getting equal justice would be poor or very poor.

4. The growing public disrepute in which the Ku Klux Klan is being held has reduced fear of the Klan among Negroes. Sixty-seven

per cent declared that negroes in their area no longer fear the Klan.

5. Four out of five of those questioned declared they are registered voters. The percentage of those registered in rural areas was 63 per cent; in small towns 73 per cent in cities 84 per cent. Some 28 per cent reported that Negroes were intimidated to keep them from voting in their communities; 20 per cent reported pressures to have Negroes vote for specific candidates; 80 per cent rated registration officials from neutral to friendly.

6. The survey revealed a direct correlation between Negroes voting in appreciable numbers and improved treatment of Negroes by the police and in the court.

7. The most important factor, however, in attaining a feeling of safety and security appears to be the degree of accommodation which Negroes make to the segregation pattern. More than one-third testified to personal feelings of insecurity resulting in distrust and fear of most white persons. Over 30 per cent described the situation in their areas as above average; 44 per cent below average while 51 per cent declared that race relations in their communities had deteriorated to a dangerous level.

The survey declares in part:

Much has been said in recent years about safety and security of Negroes in the South. These reports have veered from the blanket indictment that Negroes live by sufferance under a reign of terror to warm defense of the status quo in which race relations in this area are described as near Utopian; this latter argument always being buttressed by the never-verified statement, "Negroes themselves prefer the Southern way of life."

In an attempt to ascertain with some objectivity the actual status of Negroes in the South with respect to safety and security, a questionnaire was distributed during the first week of July to 1,000 Negro students at Atlanta university summer school. The respondents represent a geographic cross section of the South. All Southern states are included and there is almost equal division between those participants coming from urban areas and those from small towns and rural places. The age and sex division is also equitable.

Most important, the respondents had in the main just arrived from their palces of residence. Their knowledge of and feeling for the situation in their home community was therefore fresh and current.

Approximately 70 per cent of the respondents are teachers or otherwise of professional status. The other 30 per cent represents students of college level. The respondents, then, are representative of the most favored and cautious leadership group in their local Negro community.

## ENFORCING THE LAW

"There's a lot of law at the end of a night stick." This statement by a famous police commissioner epitomizes the important role played by the policemen in the life of the average citizen. Good administration of law by police officers requires intelligence and sound training. But only 18 per cent of the poll rated policemen in their communities above average in intelligence and training, while 53 per cent rated them below average. More than 26 per cent gave a rating of poor or very poor.

A policeman's duty is to enforce the law impartially between all citizens. Yet only one out of 10 rated police as "better than average" in settling White-Negro disputes impartially, while three of every four felt that police were prejudiced in favor of whites. Southern Negroes, on the whole, do not trust white policemen and rarely expect to get equal treatment from them.

On the positive side, where Negro policemen have been appointed, 72 per cent report a definite improvement in police standards. Typical of the comments: "Negro policemen are an asset. I do not hold white policemen in high esteem. They used to bother people in Negro areas but seem to have stopped this, probably because the Negro police are working there." The opposite picture: "We have no Negro police and most of the white policemen are nasty." From a large city in Mississippi came this comment: "The older type of white policeman is somewhat abusive. The younger white policemen are better trained, better educated, and make better approaches to Negroes."

Do police object to Negroes driving around in new cars? Not here, the police attitude in small towns is better than in cities or rural areas. One small town resident explained: "Many local Negroes drive around in very good cars, but if the police see a Negro

come to town in a good car with an out of state license, they will stop him."

Are Negroes forbidden by police to walk the streets at night? Only 4 per cent declared that his ghetto-like system still prevails. This does not mean, however, that Negroes feel secure in certain areas of the community after dark.

Are Negroes forced to work or be arrested for vagrancy? Thirty-four per cent of the respondents declared this relic of peonage still continues. Surprisingly this practice was reported as being most prevalent in the large cities. "In certain work seasons," an interviewee reported, "you are forced to work. They come around to your homes looking for you. If you don't work, they will arrest you on some charge. In October, a Negro school opened up in one section. The children had not gathered a man's peanuts. He closed the school down for a week until they were all gathered."

Are Negroes beaten when arrested? Forty per cent said yes.

## JUSTICE IN COURTS

Southern Negroes say that the quality of judges and court officials are appreciably better than those of policemen, although still far below the desired level. Approximately 30 per cent believe their local court officials to be above average, a similar percentage take the opposite view. Most say "average. Only 9 per cent classified their local court officials as poor or very poor.

It is when the issue is between white and Negro that justice appears most frequently to slide heavily in favor of the white man. Only 6 per cent felt that the Negro would have a better than average chance of being treated justly in this type of case. Six out of ten believed the Negro's chance of getting equal justice would be poor or very poor.

There are, of course, exceptions to this pattern. From a large coastal city in Georgia comes this report: "There is equal application of the law in cases involving Negroes. We have a very liberal judge and we have been getting some very sound decisions from the court. In case a dispute arises between whites and Negroes, if you are right, you are right."

A significant note is sounded by a respondent from a South Carolina community where the Negro vote is of some importance. "They are very careful in the courts about fairness in cases in

volving Negroes and whites and of equal treatment when arrests are made. There is a 'city boss' who personally believes in fairness and he sees to it.'

## RIGHT TO VOTE

**THE RIGHT TO VOTE.** Though basic to a democracy, only within the last few years, due in large measure to a series of decisions by the federal courts, have most of the obstacles been removed preventing Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries — the meaningful elections in the South. Even considering the select nature of the survey group, the returns present a remarkably favorable picture. About four out of five declared that they are registered voters. The percentage of those registered in rural areas was 63 per cent, as contrasted to 73 per cent in small towns and 84 per cent in cities.

Approximately 28 per cent reported that there were intimidations or pressures on Negroes to keep them from voting, and 20 per cent reported that there were pressures exerted to have Negroes vote for a specific candidate. Eighty per cent graded registration officials from neutral to friendly — 3 per cent said registrars were unfriendly.

There is a direct correlation between Negroes voting in appreciable numbers and improved treatment by police and in the courts. Since 1942 Negroes have voted in increasing numbers in that Georgia coastal city and their votes have helped keep a liberal judge on the bench, thus assuring continued just treatment in the courts. While the "city boss" in the South Carolina community may be well-motivated, his sense of fair play is probably strongly reinforced by the important number of Negroes who vote.

KU KLUX KLAN. As public opinion brings the Klan into increasing disrepute and legislation brings its activities into the open, the hooded Klansmen no longer strike terror into the Negro groups. Although 48 per cent reported an active chapter of the Klan in their district, more than 67 per cent declared that Negroes in their area no longer fear the Klan. There is quite a variance between rural areas, small towns and cities which shows that where the Klan

is most active it is feared the least. Only 28 per cent of those living in rural areas reported the presence of an active Klan chapter in contrast to 36 per cent in small towns and 62 per cent in large cities. On the other hand,

But more than one-third testified to personal feelings on insecurity resulting in distrust and fear of most white persons. In some instances these emotions are so intense as to reveal deep insecurity. For example, "There is a tendency for whites to observe Negroes

feel safe—everybody! The  
s to stay in your own area,  
g your own patterns and  
ess. This tends to minimize  
I have no desire for  
contacts. Many of them are  
be trusted. And from Ala-  
“We have never had any  
We have to follow the pat-

accommodation which Negroes  
the segregation pattern trend  
willingness to accept a follow-  
ing role. "I tried a safe active  
it my city. You know the friction  
and what you, com-white  
will accept," ending a not to  
teacher from a small bama:  
Pergin. While from a trouble-  
erit comes the observa-

half of the respondents from rural areas reported fear of the Klan in make contrast to only 26 per cent in small towns and 30 per cent in cities.

DO NEGROES FEEL SAFE?



who have been away and have declared. "They try to find out about you, where you've been, ect." From Mississippi: "Always when we hold an all-Negro meeting, some white person wants to know the object. A month ago we held an NAACP meeting and such meetings we always hold secretly." From Texas: "At all Negro meetings, there are invariably a few whites. I think they come to find out what is going on."

Several of the interviewees pointed to a subsidiary problem: the difficulties besetting an educated Negro upon his return to his local community where, mainly because of his schooling, he is regarded with suspicion as not fitting into the accepted pattern. A student who lives in a small town in Alabama said, "If Negroes go away to school, I don't think they can come back to this city and stay. They are only used to working Negroes. Unless you teach in the public schools you cannot stay." Said a North Carolinian: "I don't think there is a place in my town for a college-trained Negro, unless you teach. They don't know how to react to you."

The final question in the survey asked for a subjective evaluation of the status of race relations in local communities. Over 30 per cent described the situation in their areas as above average, while more than 44 per cent stated that relation between races were below the median point on the rating scale. And 15 per cent admit that race relations in their communities had deteriorated to the dangerous poor or very poor category.

## Interracial Path Pointed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21. (P)—The South "should be able to work out its interracial problem in a satisfactory manner if it isn't pushed too hard by well-intentioned persons or professional agitators from the North."

That's what Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond, Va.,

Times-Dispatch, said in a Bromley lecture at Yale University. He added that "if the North insists on complete abolition of all segregation over night, it is only stating facts to say that the South is far from ready for so drastic a step."

Dabney added that "candor compels the admission that many of the advances made by the Negro in the South have been due to court action."

"At those who have been so successful up to now in winning these cases," he went on, "must realize that many of the gains will be lost if new court decisions go beyond anything Southern public opinion will accept."

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## The Liberal Southern view

The governor of Arkansas, Sid McMath, expressed the liberal southern viewpoint Friday, at St. Paul, Minnesota, when he told a National Urban League Convention that in the South, "We shall continue our efforts toward racial understanding and cooperation until the goal of the Urban League—equal opportunity for all—is a reality. When we have reached that goal, it will be protected forever because it will have been achieved with the full understanding and unreserved cooperation of free men and women."

This attitude voiced by Governor McMath, is generally shared by white citizens throughout the South. It is generally recognized that the southern people are making a conscientious effort to narrow the gap of equality between Negroes and whites. This is true from the level of the county school superintendents to that of the street-cleaners in our larger cities. The bone of contention is not equality, but how fast shall that equality come.

That position is far ahead of the thinking of our own Governor, who expresses the view that Americans should not be bothered about the impressions which Russia and the other countries of the world get from us. We do not think that we can afford to take such an attitude when we are trying to win these very people to the cause of Democracy. We are therefore, selling America of today, not the America of Thomas Jefferson, or Andrew Jackson.

It does make a difference on what the smaller nations think about America. As officials of state, we must be careful to lift up our best for their thinking. We must not allow the Ku Klux Klan to set the tone of our Democracy for foreign nations. Neither should our leaders sit by and permit our worst elements to paint the picture which we want to present to these nations and peoples we hope to win. Governor McMath's philosophy as well as his words, will paint a favorable picture in Russia and in all other countries where we hope to gain an advantage.



## Illinois' First State-Wide Conf. On Race Relations

URBANA, Ill. — The first state-wide Conference on Human Relations was held on the University of Illinois campus here Saturday and Sunday. The meeting was sponsored by the Illinois Interracial Commission.

"The purpose of the conference," said Erwin W. Roemer, chairman of the Interracial Commission, "was to bring together individuals who have concerned themselves with the problem of inter-group living in their own communities."

Twenty-four cities sent delegates to discuss the problems facing their communities and share their experiences in attempting to solve those problems.

"There has been noticeable progress in the area of inter-group living," Roemer stated, "and the conference afforded an opportunity to stress that progress and the means by which it has been made."



*Memphis Tenn. 12-11-51*  
**"SAM, THE PENNY MAN"** Top center is Sam Horowitz—known to thousands of delighted children all over America as "Sam, the penny man." A native of the Ukraine, he did not as a youthful immigrant have pennies to buy candy. He vowed that when he became an adult, he would give as many children as possible pennies for candy.

A bag merchant in Chicago, he makes an annual pilgrimage around the country dispensing pennies and teaching racial and religious tolerance. He is shown above with a group of children at Union Baptist Church on Turley. At this "penny party," he gave out pennies, bubble-gum and balloons.



## A. And T. Students First To Head Interracial Groups



William LarSha and Clarence Coles, students of A. and T. College, were recently elected to head large inter-racial student groups. LarSha, right, is the first Negro student to be president of the North Carolina Students Leg-

islative Assembly Senate, and Coles the first to be vice-president of South Atlantic Interracial Relations Clubs. LarSha also holds a minor office in the latter organization.





**HOEY AWARD WINNERS—**  
1951 Winners of the James J. Hoey awards for Interracial Justice, given annually by the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, go to Dr. Francis M. Hammond (top) and Mrs. Roger L. Putnam, Springfield, Mass. Dr. Hammond, prominent Catholic layman, is head of the Department of Philosophy, Seton Hall university, Orange, N.J.; Mrs. Putnam is founder and president of Catholic Scholarships for Negroes. Presentation ceremonies will be held October 28 at the Carroll Club, New York City.



# Negro Family Thrilled With Clothes, Furniture From Daily News Readers

By LUCIE MAGEE

"Oh, mercy, ain't that grand!" said Emma Lee Brown when a truckful of clothes and furniture from Jackson Daily News readers rolled up.

All seven chillun came streaming out of a two-room house next door to the Bates home at 521 Monument which burned last Thursday. All their belongings were destroyed by fire.

Lee Dora, 10, tried on a black coat while Harvey Lee, 3, pulled out coveralls, and then a hat for his mama. Willie, Jr., 9, nosedived into the surprise boxes and came up with a Donald Duck funnybook.

Arsteen, 7, Louise, 6, and Lee, 5, all helped carry in the presents. Emma Gene, three months old, just watched with big brown eyes.

The whole family was thrilled to get beds, springs, mattresses, chairs, tables, a sewing machine, pots and pans, clothes and shoes.

They are living in temporary quarters until they can find a permanent place to stay.

People who read about the Negro family's plight and saw the pictures of their burning home in the Daily News last Saturday have come to the rescue.

They are: Colleen Roberts, 9, of 1044 Madison street, shoes and clothes; Mrs. Oscar Lee Bates, 850 Fairview, clothes and furnishings; Mrs. W. Powers Moore, 848 Fairview, two beds, and springs for one bed, dishes and glassware, cooking utensils, two blankets, one comfort, four chairs.

Mrs. E. A. Bradley, Jr., 609 Lancelot, gave a sewing machine and clothes; Mrs. Glenn F. Glenn, 715 Boyd, beds and springs; Mrs. the kids have a heyday going through clothes and furniture sent by James White, 301 Eastview Daily News readers. House in the background is their home which burned Thursday and destroyed all their belongings. (Staff photo by Lucie Magee.)

Tillman of Tillman Finance gave two bedroom suites; Miss Mary Dinkins Parsons of 1142 Northwest gave clothes; Fred Kimbrell of 1608 Lyncrest gave clothes; the Rev. B. L. Thompson, Negro pastor of St. Philips Lutheran Church, clothes.

A truck was furnished by the Auto Corral to round up the clothes and furniture for the destitute family.

'MERCY, AIN'T THIS GRAND!'



## Mississippi Negro Calls Council To 'Work With, Not Against'

CLEVELAND, MISS., Nov. 20.—(AP)—A Mississippi delta Negro leader Tuesday called for "equal partnership" for Negroes in solving this state's racial problems. He proposed a council of Negro leadership to represent his race in the work.

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, surgeon-in-chief of Friendship Clinic at all-Negro Mound Bayou near here, said a meeting will be held in Cleveland during the Christmas holidays to form a delta council of Negro leadership.

"It will be a group to help prepare our people to be first class citizens," Dr. Howard said. "It

will have a new zeal and determination not to work against our southern white brother, but to work with him hand in hand."

In an address keynoting the fourth annual convention of the United Order of Friendship of America that opened Sunday, Dr. Howard blamed lack of opportunities for Mississippi's loss of nearly 350,000 in Negro population during the past 10 years.

In proposing formation of the new council, Dr. Howard said: "No thinking Negro is concerned about social equality but I am asking for a chair at the council table for a qualified Negro in all matters pertaining to the future of the Negro in Mississippi."

"The white man is definitely not responsible for all the wrong within the Negro race," the 43-year-old Kentucky-born surgeon said. "But it takes more than having a black mammy or being raised with Negroes to understand the Negro."

"You have got to be a black man in Mississippi at least 24 hours to understand what it means to be a Negro in Mississippi."

Reporting "things are getting better all the time for Negroes in Mississippi," Dr. Howard listed three reasons for his race's dissatisfaction and proposed a three-point solution. The criticisms:

1. Inadequate school and educational facilities.
2. Poor living conditions and lack of economic security.
3. Lack of democracy and insecurity of life.

Dr. Howard's solution:

1. Support of all agencies seeking to make the race strong financially.

2. An all-out fight for unrestricted voting rights.

3. A continued fight for better educational opportunities and longer school terms.

Other speakers during the five-day convention will be Mrs. R. L. Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, and I. J. K. Wells, editor and publisher of the Color Magazine.

## NEGRO VOICE SOUGHT IN RACIAL PROBLEMS

Mound Bayou Surgeon Urges  
New Council

## HE MAKES 3 CRITICISMS

By The Associated Press

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Notes Population Sag

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Lists Three Complaints  
"You have got to be a black man in Mississippi at least 24 hours to understand what it means to be a curity of life."



# Negro Christmas Club Receiving Great Support

Supporters of the Negro Christmas Cheer Club are urged to mail in their contributions at once. For the convenience of those who find it impossible to get their contributions in the mail please call 5-4707 and your contributions will be picked up.

Previously acknowledged \$1,259.50.

Mississippi Power and Light Co., \$100; McCarty-Holman Co., \$75.00; Alamo Theatre, \$50; Merchants Co., \$50; Ricks Storage Co., \$40; Crescent Industries, \$25; Emporium, \$25; Allen Builders Supply, \$25; Collins Burial Association, \$25; Scanlon-Taylor Millworks, \$25.00; John Kirk, \$20; Christ Temple Church, \$20.00.

Armour and Company employees, \$18.80; Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, \$16.11; S. P. McRae Co., Inc., \$15.00; E. G. Wade, \$15.00; Lynch Street CME Church, \$15; L. L. Beacham, Jr., \$10.00; G. B. Hopkins, \$10.00; Jackson Steam Laundry, \$10.00; Mrs. W. H. Williams, \$10.00; Mrs. Annie Hayes, \$10.00; S. C. Deterly, \$10.00; H. G. Deterly, \$10.00.

Jackson Casket Co., \$10.00; E. K. Beasley, \$10.00; Cohen Brothers, \$10.00; E. H. Bradshaw, \$10.00; Vogue, \$10.00; Clarke Street Church, \$10.00; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Mosely, \$10.00; Dr. C. L. Barnes, \$10.00; Great M Store, \$10.00; Mrs. Lucille Price, \$7.00; Mrs. Florine H. Myers, \$5.00; Rev. A. L. Holland, \$5.00; Idle Hour Junior Club, \$5.00; I. S. Barnes, \$5.00; Hub, \$5.00; Johnson-Cone Brick Company, \$5.00; Magnolia Glass Co., \$5.00; Beta Delta Omega Chapter, \$5.00; D. L. Lacey, \$5.00.

H. P. Wilburn, \$5.00; Hunt and Whitaker, \$5.00; J. A. Gregory, \$5.00; H. G. Deterly, \$5.00; Rev. P. E. Lott, \$5.00; Morris Ice Co., \$5.00; Mrs. Agnes F. Rickett, \$5.00; Mrs. Rosa Robinson, \$4.00; Roosevelt Robinson, \$4.00; Mrs. Florence Green McAlphin, \$3.00; Mrs. Edna L. Davis, \$2.00; A. J. Noel, \$1.00; Restaurant Review, \$1.00; Mrs. Alma Cook, \$1.00; P. H. Easom, \$1.00.

Total to date, \$2,084.41.

The Negro Christmas Cheer Club is grateful to all contributors, large and small, who share in the effort to bring cheer to the needy of our city.



## Harold A. Lett Is Intergroup Prexy

DETROIT—(ANP)— Harold A. Lett, assistant director of the New Jersey Department of Education's Division Against Discrimination, was elected president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials at the organization's conference. He succeeded Maurice B. Fagan of the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council.

Among those elected on the association's governing board were Alexander Allen, director of the Pittsburgh Urban League, and James Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense.



# Brotherhood Group Given Ford Million

*used telegram*  
*Wed.*  
The National Conference of Christians and Jews has received a \$1,000,000 gift—the largest in its 23 years—from the Ford Motor Co. Fund.

The gift is labeled for the purchase and maintenance of a new permanent headquarters at 328 to 338 E. 46th St., west of First Ave., near the site of the United Nations.

*used telegram*  
\$200,000 for income.

Announcement of the gift was made yesterday by Dwight Palmer, president of the General Cable Corp., who said he was acting for Henry Ford 2nd, president of the Ford Motor Co., and Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the conference.

*remission*  
The \$1,000,000 will provide \$800,000 for the purchase of the site, 145 by 100 feet, and the conversion of a two-story garage on the premises. The remaining \$200,000 was added as a trust fund, the income from which was to be used to maintain the structure.

Mr. Palmer indicated the present occupants of the site would be out in 30 days and it is hoped that the conference home will be ready by June.

## Oppose Peace Headquarters.

The structure, to be known as "World Brotherhood Headquarters," will be directly opposite the new headquarters being built by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

These buildings, conference spokesmen insisted, would comprise "the most influential American and world organizations working for peace and improved human relations."



## CONFERENCES:

**Seek New Race Plan**

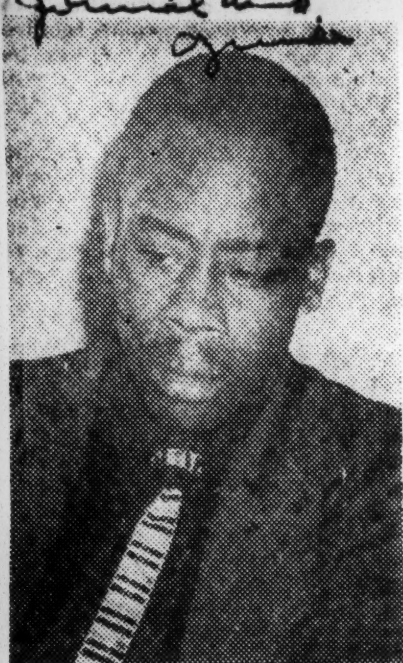
New York Area's proposed campaign for a new \$500,000 dormitory for Drew university received a boost when New York East Conference voted support unanimously.

The Conference held its 103rd annual session May 9-13 at Hanson Place Central church, Brooklyn. Bishop William C. Martin of Texas presided.

The Conference voted to extend its reserve pension fund campaign for another year after hearing that \$245,000 had been raised on a \$340,000 goal.

Returns from a survey-sampling of the readiness of ministers and laymen in various Conferences in the several Jurisdictions, indicated 4-1 conviction that the Jurisdictional system constitutes segregation and a 16-3 desire to eliminate such segregation. On this basis, the Conference memorialized General Conference to establish a Commission on Racial Brotherhood to work out a plan for elimination of the Central Jurisdiction.



**Interracial Student  
Assembly President**

William LarSha, student at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., is the first colored student to be elected president of the North Carolina Student Legislative Assembly, an interracial organization of students from all the colleges and universities of the state. LarSha was elected at the last meeting held recently.



## Pennsylvania

39 1951

## QUAKERS HIT RACIAL BIAS

Group Says 'White Superiority'  
Hurts Anti-Communism Fight

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27—

The two Yearly Meetings of Philadelphia Friends warned today that the racial issue had become a pivotal one in the worldwide contest between democracy and communism.

At a joint session of their 270th annual meetings the Quaker bodies urged that the United States, as an antidote for communism, seek to correct the impression of "white superiority and of imperialism."

The groups, in a statement prepared by the social order committee, also recommended that this country divert some of its military defense funds to the Point Four program for economic aid and to create goodwill, especially among the colored peoples of the world.

The statement also noted that aid to underprivileged in the United States may suffer as the result of an all-out war economy.

Quakers Urge  
Race Justice

PHILADELPHIA—At a joint session of their 270th annual meeting, the two Philadelphia Friends Quaker bodies recommended two things to the national government, and pointed out two others.

First, they urged that the United States, as an antidote for Communism, try to correct the impression of "white superiority and imperialism," because the racial issue has become an important one in the worldwide contest between Democracy and Communism.

In a statement prepared by the social order committee, the groups also recommended that the United States divert some of its military defense funds from the Point Four program and use them for economic aid and to create goodwill among the underprivileged, especially among the colored peoples of the world, because the underprivileged in the United States may particularly suffer as the result of an all-out war economy.



# Racial Tension To Be Studied

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, one of the country's foremost organizations functioning in the field of social action, has activated a committee which will seek to shape policies which may alleviate tension now existing as regards the Philadelphia police in several Negro areas. When completed, the committee, according to commission sources, will be representative of the best thought in the community.

The effort of the Fellowship group to meliorate the situation follows the reporting of considerable anxiety in Negro areas by that racial group's weekly press. Consistently documenting cases, both the Philadelphia Afro-American and the local edition of the Pittsburgh Courier have openly charged that the treatment dealt Negroes resembles an "organized program of police brutality."

## 'RIGHTS DISREGARDED'

Representatives of the Negro community told the commission that the allegations of "utter disregard of Negro rights" by members of the police department "goes back over more than 15 years."

The Fellowship unit also was told that policemen have "established themselves as arbiters of race relations," since many instances have been reported in which white and Negro persons walking or riding the streets have been questioned as to why they were together.

## NORTH PHILA. SITUATION

Populous North Philadelphia, where the ratio of Negro residents is higher than in any other section, is looked upon by those who met with the Fellowship Commission's board as being especially in need of careful treatment. An appreciable proportion of the number of juvenile arrests occur in that community, and it is also from that area that allegations of undue police pressure come in large numbers.

Outside the area of contact with police supervision, the Fellowship unit was told by the distinguished group of citizens answering its call that race relations in Philadelphia "compare favorably" with other cities of metropolitan status. The commission is credited in appreciable

degree with this condition, since it has been active in sponsoring city-wide programs designed to increase understanding at points of potential conflict.

Leaders interested in the program of abating the admitted tension deplored the use of the "dragnet" in Negro communities. The practice of "rounding up" only the Negro residents in a given area and the treatment which, these leaders alleged, often follows is not "calculated to increase respect for law enforcement."

## HIT ROSENBERG'S INACTION

The establishment of a committee, which will work, primarily under the auspices of the commission, was given considerable impetus by reports that only with extreme difficulty had delegations been able to secure opportunities to discuss their concerns with Director of Public Safety Samuel Rosenberg. When these opportunities were granted, the unit's board members were told, delegates did not seem impressed with the Safety Director's inclination to take any appreciable action.

As a result, there seemed to be a preponderance of sentiment in favor of taking the issue directly to Mayor Bernard Samuel.



## Race Relations' Sunday

*used from 2-11-51*  
The second Sunday in February has been designated as Race Relations' Sunday. On this day churches throughout the nation are called upon to give special emphasis to the question of Brotherhood between races. The day was inaugurated by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Nine years ago, the General Conference of the Methodist church, authorized the observance throughout its 21,000 pulpits and churches in the hope that special offerings will be taken and given to the colleges and universities maintained by the church for Negroes. *Alvin*

This offering has grown since its inauguration in 1941 to enormous proportions. For example, in 1941 Race Relations offering in the Southeastern Jurisdiction was only \$1,983. In 1949 the offering had reached the incredible total of \$29,471, an increase of over \$27,000 within the nine year span. *used 2-11-51*

The Methodist Board of Education, in its 1950 report showed that over the same period that Race Relations offerings had increased from \$27,362 in 1941 to \$208,845 in 1949, and that through December 31, 1949, over a million dollars have been distributed to these colleges, thirteen in number, including Meharry Medical College and the Morgan State College Religious Foundation.





**MRS. ROOSEVELT EXAMINES THE "SARA-LEE" DOLL.**—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations, watches as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt examines the new "Saralee doll." Aware of the fact that most Negro children play with white dolls, Miss Sara Lee Creech of Belle Glade, Fla., won enthusiastic support in her campaign for a line of anthropologically-true quality dolls. A color jury was set up

and the doll designed and manufactured after exhaustive research. It is Mrs. Roosevelt's and Dr. Bunche's hope that the new doll will be played with by both white and Negro children, by Negro children so that they will gain pride in the history and achievements of their race and by white children so that they will learn to respect persons of different races and nationalities.—INS Photo.

## Mrs. FDR and Ralph Bunche Espouse Cause of Negro Doll as Interracial Tool

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The private suite of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at the Park-Sheraton hotel, was the setting for an elaborate tea for Sara Creech and Maxeda von Hesse, to introduce "Saralee," the attractive new doll for children.

Miss Sara Lee Creech, a native of Sparta, Ga., and instrumental in the work of what is considered a model interracial council in her town of Belle Glade, Fla., felt that the best opportunity for interracial under-

standing lies in persons before the age of 10.

It was her observation from watching youngsters at play that it was high time that Negro children had made available to them a fine doll they could love and admire which would give them a new respect for their own heritage. The southern sociologist also felt it as equally important that white children in their play have a doll in their activities which would give them respect for Negroes.

"Equality of quality," then became Miss Creech's theme, according to our introduction of the

precedent making project at the Roosevelt tea. The elimination of the "mammy," and pickaninny" types and dolls painted black was among her aims.

Miss Creech further told the select gathering recruited for the occasion that she enlisted the aid of Maxeda von Hesse, director of studios of Effective Speech, and consultant in human relations in New York, to aid her in her search to find dolls anthropologically correct in facial construction and color.

Research and consultation finally led them to approach a manufacturer who would carry out their specifications. Miss Creech said they found him in David Rosenstein, president of the Ideal Toy Corporation, largest manufacturer of dolls and plastic toys.

Himself a sociologist and on the boards of directors of the National Settlement Association and the University Settlement, Rosenstein took up the cause and the production of the doll. Sears and Roebuck in Chicago placed it in their Christmas catalogue thus assuring immediate marketing.

Miss von Hesse and Miss Creech approached Mrs. Roosevelt to attend their meeting to set up a color jury. Mrs. Roosevelt was so convinced of the worth of the idea that she took over the color jury project herself and held the meeting at the Park-Sheraton hotel.

Miss Creech then introduced Rosenstein. He received a tumultuous ovation from the group of 50 persons.

The speaker told his listeners that the recent Midcentury White House Conference on Youth in Washington, had as its central theme, the development of the healthy personality of the growing child.

Rosenstein said authorities are subscribing to the thought that toys are as important in the child's normal growth as good food and warm clothing.

"We are emphasizing the play value of toys," he said. "As the child learns to read, the toy in many instances is second only to the text—and under certain conditions equal to it.

"The challenge of using the doll of interracial activities despite its delicacy and controversial nature is indeed a symbol and a start at the attempts to stabilize the impact of their dignity and highly attractive creations as tools of equality," concluded Rosenstein.

Noted at the gathering were: Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Johnson Bunche, Walter White, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Councilman Earl Brown, Dr. James Hubert from Sparta, Ga., and Mrs. Sadie Delaney.



## It Happened In Memphis—Interracial Setting For Last Rites Of Pastor



Just as he would have wanted it, funeral services for the Rev. W. A. Johnson, colored, were conducted in the First Baptist Church, which has a white congregation. The eulogy was delivered by Dr. R. Paul Caudill, a white minister. Rev. Mr.

Johnson, who pastored a colored church, was held in high esteem by both races, and the interracial service was their final tribute to his contributions.

### 5000 Throng White Church For Negro Minister's Rites

MEMPHIS—Close to five thousand persons, members of both races, attended funeral services held last Wednesday at First Baptist Church (white) for the late Dr. W. A. Johnson, former pastor of Mount Olive CME Church of this city.

Leaders of both races joined in paying tribute to the late churchman for his work in the ministry and his civic activities. First Baptist is one of the most fashionable churches in Memphis and the funeral is reported to have been one of the largest in the history of the church.

Said Dr. R. Paul Caudell, pastor of the white church: "We found him to be a man of noble Christian character and of high thinking and we could not have desired a happier relationship in all of our business transactions in achieving what was for him a heartfelt dream."





**NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE** official cites radio station WDIA for outstanding service in race relations. Standing left to right: Nelson C. Jackson, Director, Southern Field Division. National Urban League, presenting plaque; J. A. McDaniel, Executive Secretary, Memphis Urban League, and Bert Ferguson, of radio station WDIA receiving plaque.

## Radio Station Manager Given Plaque For Race Relations

Nelson C. Jackson, Director, Southern Field Division of the National Urban League presented to Bert Ferguson of Radio station WDIA a bronze plaque on behalf of the National Urban League's Southern Field Division for meritorious service in the area of better race relations. *Memphis*

Mr. Jackson made this citation to radio station WDIA for its relentless campaign to *improve* health, welfare, and educational services for Negroes and to expand and widen job opportunities in the Tri-State area and in the southern region generally over which the National Urban League's Southern Field Division has jurisdiction.

Among the accomplishments made by radio station WDIA are:

a) Sponsorship of campaign against venereal disease which was cited by the the United States Public Health officials as the "greatest service ever rendered by a radio

b) Co-sponsored with the Diabetes Detection Committee three public meetings, and a picture show which led to the discovery of six new positive cases among Negroes who were given immediate treatment.

c) Appealed for skin donors for badly burned Bennie Bradley which resulted in the saving of his life by the skin of eight white donors and two Negro donors.

d.) Waged persistent campaign for white ambulances to take Negroes as well as whites to hospitals in case of accidents. Efforts brought about former all-white ambulances Negro injured, and Negro ambulance transporting the white injured.

e.) Helped publicized and make possible the first interracial public meeting in Memphis.

f.) First news source in Memphis to designate Negroes as Mr. and Miss.

g.) WDIA has been a constant

outlet for Negro talent and has rendered a public service in many areas.

In awarding the citation, Mr. Jackson indicated that radio station WDIA had not only made the above mentioned contributions to Negroes in the Memphis and Tri-State area, but has been a strong supporter of the Urban League giving spot announcements about the Urban League and its program in the areas of health, welfare, industrial relations and race relations.

Finally, Mr. Jackson stated that the citation was in recognition of an outstanding contribution in bringing about a better understanding between the races to the end that ALL Americans can work co-operatively for a common cause.

The plaque was presented to radio station WDIA at the First Presbyterian Church, Reverend J. A. McDaniel, Pastor and also Executive Secretary of the Memphis Urban League.

## Youthful Heroes Save Negro Boy; TV Plays Role

A 12-year-old boy who learned artificial respiration by watching a television show shared honors with a 12-year-old companion yesterday in rescuing a young Negro boy from the lagoon in Chickasaw Gardens. *June*

Credited with saving the life of the unidentified boy, Lee Slaughter, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Slaughter of 185 Alexander, and Gary Emerson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Emerson of 171 Reese.

### Watch Him Race Away

After pulling the water-logged boy from the lagoon and giving him artificial respiration, the two heroic youngsters watched him race away, frightened by the sound of approaching police, fire engine and ambulance sirens.

"I don't want any cops to get me," the little Negro cried as he ran off. He was about 6 or 7 years old.

Lee said the Negro boy was paddling a makeshift boat around the shallow lagoon while five or six of his friends watched from the bank. The boat began sinking and the Negro became confused at directions shouted to him from the bank.

"None of them would go in after him because only one of them could swim," Lee said. "He said his mother would whip him if he got wet, and the others were saying they were going to throw him in if he didn't go on."

"When they wouldn't go in, I took off my pants and swam out to him. He was about 50 or 75 feet from shore."

### Struggle In Water

"He fought me when I got to him because he didn't want to let go of the boat. When I got him about 12 feet from shore Gary came out and helped me. Then we gave him artificial respiration."

Lee said the Negro had swallowed so much water his stomach "looked like a basketball." His eyes were closed and he was stiff when pulled out, Lee said. Lee said the boy had gone under five or six times before he was pulled out.

Water in the lagoon ranges to five or six feet in depth in the center, well over the head of the small boys.

Lee said Gary showed him how to give the Negro artificial respiration. They worked on the boy about five minutes. Gary saw it demonstrated on television recently and had tried it out, using his little sister as the "victim."



## Racial Group Names Leader

*Monahan notes*  
*Wed. 11-14-51*  
Jerome K. Crossman was elected president of the recently organized Dallas Citizens Interracial Association, Inc., at a directors' meeting Tuesday in the board room of the First National Bank.

The 15-member board of the non-profit organization also named John E. Mitchell Jr., vice-president; Robert L. Thornton Sr., vice-president; Louis Tobian, secretary, and Ben H. Wooten, treasurer.

*Monahan notes*  
The directors approved a list of other Dallas civic leaders to serve as advisory directors and planned to name a full-time executive-director within the next few weeks. The names of the advisory members will be made public in the near future.

One of the prime goals of the corporation is to provide more and better housing for Dallas Negroes and underprivileged groups.



## EDUCATION NOTES

### Varied Activities on the Campus And in the Classroom

#### L. I. U.—Fighting Bias

A new course aimed at helping teachers combat racial and religious tensions in New York City schools will be conducted jointly by the Graduate Division of Long Island University and the metropolitan section of the Anti-Defamation League. According to Dr. Jacob I. Hartstein, director of the Graduate Division, the course will be devoted to working out lesson plans for different grade levels.

#### HUNTER—Negro Culture

A course in American Negro Culture will start Feb. 19 at Hunter College School of General Studies. Under the direction of Dr. Marguerite Eastwright, the course will study Negro cultural contributions as well as the social and political implications of prejudice and the modification of attitudes, with attention to what the average person can do to develop better relations.

in Connecticut and West Virginia. Dr. Kagan concludes that information does not reduce prejudice; that silence in the face of prejudice only diminishes the effectiveness of the effort to reduce hostilities, and that a repetition of the rights and virtues of minority groups accomplishes little in changing people's attitudes.



# Resigns College Faculty Post *Catholic Church* To Enter Convent At Marbury

CHICAGO—Miss Margaret Dahm has resigned her position as counselor to women in DePaul University college of liberal arts and sciences to enter the cloistered community of Dominican Nuns of Perpetual Adoration, at St. Jude monastery, Marbury, Ala.

A member of St. Peter parish, Skokie, Miss Dahm has been on the university staff since

September 1946. *8-29-51*

After attending St. Peter school and Niles Township High School, Miss Dahm completed her university work in DePaul college of liberal arts and sciences and was graduated in 1944 with a bachelor of science in chemistry degree. During the past two years she has assisted actively in the formation of the St. Albert chapter of the Dominican third order at DePaul.

Two members of the chapter, Bernice De Pass and Ruth Corcoran, will also enter the Dominican postulancy at St. Jude next month.

Noted for its efforts toward interracial understanding, the St. Jude foundation was established only six years ago.

Candidates undergo a program which includes a six months' postulancy, a one-year novitiate, and three years of simple vows before the profession of perpetual vows.



# FISK HEAD DECRIES RACE 'ARROGANCE'

Finds New Threats to Civil Rights in Letdown After Talk of Korea Truce

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14—

At a time when the world needs forthright psychological and moral leadership, the American people are faced with a climate of uncertainty and faltering progress in minority group status, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, declared today.

This loss of faith and direction by the greatest exponent of the principles of democracy, Dr. Johnson said, is actually an "unconscious reaction to our predicament at home and abroad." As a result, he added, we are not enjoying freedom from fear because in fact we are suffering from fear of ourselves.

"The great prayer for patience today must not be in behalf of the minority groups long disciplined to this virtue," Dr. Johnson declared. "Rather, it must be in behalf of those doggedly misguided ones, who in their blind power and racial arrogance are retarding the spiritual maturity of this nation."

He spoke in a formal summary of the findings of the eighth annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk. The institute's sessions, which began on July 2, were attended by 150 representatives of labor, education, religion, industry and government from major communities in thirty-three states.

## Cites Rioting in Illinois

To illustrate the "climate of uncertainty," Dr. Johnson noted that with the first suggestion of a cease-fire truce in Korea, there were "signs of relaxation of the democratic concerns and imperatives, and preparation to return to temporarily deserted racial practices."

He charged that reactionary Southern politicians had renewed "bold threats" against civil rights advances. He cited public rioting in Cicero, Ill., over a Negro housing issue, the central figure in which is a Negro graduate of Fisk University, and the bombing of a Negro home in Atlanta. Dr. Johnson remarked that a court action challenging segregation in public schools in the South had met threats of legislation in several Southern states to abolish the public-school systems.

With the "powerful incentive of setting a democratic example for the free world," Dr. Johnson said, fewer Negro farmers and common our most recent record of Federal laborers and more Negro workers legislation to further civil rights in skilled and semi-skilled occupations has been "next to nothing in industrial centers. This notoriously negative."

He pointed out that none of the civil rights proposals of the Administration had met Congressional approval, and he noted that amendments designed to eliminate discrimination in education and housing had failed in Congress.

## Notes Some Progress

"It is a tragic irony that the American people should be living through a period of reaction precisely at the point in world history when it is imperative that we provide the picture of a nation that can be secure and prosperous, yet politically and spiritually free, creative and unafraid," Dr. Johnson asserted.

On the credit side, Dr. Johnson said, the institute's findings had emphasized progress against discriminatory practices by state laws and city ordinances, especially in housing, schools and transportation.

It also was stressed that American abundance had freed even the lowest economic levels from a cycle of civic impotence, thus permitting all classes to aspire to self-improvement.

The institute also commended the arts for progress in the study and treatment of race relations, especially the novel and the drama, which were cited for "reflecting a few new awareness of the Negro as a human being."

It cited the South as the area of greatest relative change and improvement in race relations. It declared there was no justification for statements that President Truman's civil-rights proposals had damaged race relations in the South, but said that on the contrary the issue had served a useful educational function.

## Employment Study Asked

The findings noted that in the South the number of Negro policemen had increased from 130 to 400 in six years; that Negro voting had increased more than 300 per cent and that there was no "responsible opposition" to Negro political participation; that the number of lynchings had declined strikingly; that Negroes now campaigned and were elected to office in Southern cities, and that Negro students were attending Southern graduate schools.

The institute called for the study of better ways to prepare minority group workers for employment. It pointed out that there was a marked difference between eliminating job discrimination and

urbanization of the Negro has changed the character of race relations, the institute held, and has made the theory of biracialism even more unrealistic.

The Southern masses, both Negro and white, whatever their present outlook, are a vast reservoir of liberalism in the American tradition, the institute found. It asserted that "the distortion of liberalism in the South is an expression of the region's preoccupation with the racial issues," and that the latent liberalism of the South would materialize.

# Fisk President Heartened by Race Relations

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15—(P)—The president of Fisk University says the greatest relative improvement in racial relations has come in the South.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson summarized the findings of the eighth annual race relations institute at the closing session Saturday.

The meetings, which lasted two weeks, were sponsored by Fisk and the American Missionary Association. About 120 delegates from 25 states attended.

Describing Southern progress, the educator added:

"It is still the South, and lags behind some other areas in the incorporation of its most conspicuous minority into full citizenship, but nevertheless it has traversed a greater area."

Johnson said "recognizing the racial issue has been aided more by the cultural revolution through which the nation has been passing than by any deliberate education in racial equality."

He told the delegates:

"The great prayer for patience today is not on behalf of the Negro minority, long disciplined to this virtue—or to the other minorities—but on behalf of those strikingly; that Negroes now campaigned and were elected to office in Southern cities, and that Negro students were attending Southern graduate schools."

The institute called for the study of better ways to prepare minority group workers for employment. It pointed out that there was a marked difference between eliminating job discrimination and

# South Is Sure To "Go National" Says Mrs. M. E. Tilly

"The South's allegiance to the national democratic tradition was described in the Independence Day session of the American Missionary Association Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, as the force that would sustain current trends toward equal status and opportunity for Negroes in the region."

"When relief has been gained from practices of discrimination," Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Georgia Methodist leader and member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, said that race relations are made better and more relaxed in the South. She cited in this connection the recent advances made in southern communities—increased of the Negro vote from 211,000 to 645,000 between 1940 and 1948, the employment of 400 Negro police officials in 70 cities, outlawing of Klan activities by city ordinance, and the presence of more than 1,000 Negroes in white institutions of higher learning.

The Clarendon, South Carolina school segregation case was described by the speaker as a "picture of the South admitting its wrongs and pleading before a court of justice to correct them." Despite threats of the governors of Georgia and South Carolina to abolish the public school system if segregation is declared unconstitutional, the speaker said that she did not believe this possible and that the people of these states would not permit it.

Cited by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and Atlanta Constitution as the "Woman of the South in Social Welfare" in 1950, Mrs. Tilly said that progress was due to the effect of religious teachings upon the people and that the minorities have not taken discrimination lying down.

"They call the South the 'Bible Belt,' but you can study the Bible without some of its teachings sinking in. We are sustained in these efforts also by our dreams of a new and greater South and by the Whole-some reverence for the past out of which our nation has emerged, Mrs. Tilly observed."

In another presentation of the day, Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles Calif. author and lecturer, told the

Institute that race prejudice is not a kind of "biological antipathy" which we have for each other. It is, he said, an expression of the "consolidation of the power relations of certain groups," and a kind of strategic plotting made possible through racial myths and stereotypes.

This is the only way to explain, said McWilliams, why anti-Semitism in Germany was "a raging torrent in the mid-thirties and why it was not in the mid-twenties."



# Human Rights Group Issues Statement

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Fisk University's Race Relations Department issued a statement that the problem of relations between races a cultural groups in this country has become a matter of national and international concern involving a realistic testing of the process of democracy.

The statement was made in a report titled: "Human Rights and Human Relations." The report summarizes the findings of inter-racial, civic, religious, educational and labor leaders who have been presented in form before the Institute of Race Relations.

The problems of minority groups are related to such considerations as historical background, civil rights, areas of approach, industrial relations, politics, the church and community, techniques and programs and preface of action.

Dr. Herman H. Long, director of the department, and Fisk President, Dr. Charles S. Johnson the preparation of the report. Dr. Johnson is the United States delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

In calling this country the guardian of democracy, the report said: "A vast and mighty sweep of forces that involves most of the world has telescoped our national role into one of guardianship of a democratic civilization."

"We now find ourselves concerned only incidentally with the relations between racial and cultural groups and basically with the realistic process of democracy."

Dr. Johnson's introductory report states that the American creed stressed the ideals of individual dignity, equality of opportunity and right to personal, political and economic liberty. This way of life, he said is being offered to other countries with our emphasis on material wealth and productive power.

He declared that it was his conviction that, "the breakdown of American democratic theory when

it comes up against the issue of race is, to a much greater extent than most of us realize, responsible for the failure of the peoples of the world to rush up and buy our product as we took it for granted they would do at the first opportunity."

## Scholarships Awarded to Train Policemen



A new chapter in racial relations will be written at Fisk University, Nashville, beginning July 2, through July 16, when and two white, will attend special courses in human and racial relations offered by the college. The officers selected are Patrolman Casper Harper of the Youth Bureau; Detective Sgt. Phillip

Van Antwerp, attached to Vernor station, and Detective Joseph J. Blindauer, of the special investigation squad. Scholarship award checks were presented to Police Commissioner George F. Boos recently for the training. The money was contributed by the Jewish Community Council and the Probus Club. In the photo beginning July 2

Sponsored by the department of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association, and Fisk University, the Institute was established to provide new orientation and methods of approach to community leaders.

With "Democracy in Action" as its theme, the institute will present, among other lecturers, Francis J. Brown of the American Council on Education; Milton Konovitz, professor of Industrial and Labor relations at Cornell University; Kenneth Little, anthropologist from the university of Edinburgh; and Thurgood Marshall, legal director for the NAACP.

left to right are: Ben L. Goode, chairman of the Probus Club's project committee; Commissioner Boos; Patrolman Harper; Detective Sgt. Phillip Antwerp; Dr. Shmarya Kleinman, Jewish Community Council president, and Detective Joseph Blindauer.

The annual institute is sponsored by the race relations department of the American Missionary Association and by Fisk. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, is director.

Sponsors announced Sunday some of the speakers for the two-week series of lectures and discussions which will bring persons of all colors together to explore problems of human relationships. They are:

Carey McWilliams, author of "Brothers Under the Skin" and other books about minorities.

Milton R. Konovitz, professor of industrial and labor relations at Cornell university.

Samuel Kincheloe, professor of sociology of religion at Chicago Theological seminary.

Ira de A. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford college.

Kenneth Little, chairman of the department of anthropology at the University of Edinburgh.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Francis J. Brown of the American Council of Education.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Southern leader who contributed to work of the President's committee on civil rights.

Max Wolff, community consultant for the commission on community interrelations of the American Jewish Congress.

Mark Starr, education director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL).

Joe E. Ivey Jr., director of the board of control for Southern regional education.

Walter Sallant, economist for the economic co-operation administration.

## Race Relations Institute Opens In Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Bringing together noted lecturers and consultants to discuss race relations problems, the 8th annual Institute of Race Relations will hold a two week session at Fisk University.

## RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE SET

Annual Institute to Open at

Fisk July 2

Mon. 6-18-51

(The Associated Press)

Nashville, Tenn., June 17—For the eighth year leaders in many fields from over the nation will get together July 2 on Fisk university campus for the race relations institute.



# *Journal and Guide* Eighth Race Relations Institute Set For Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — With the emphasis on "Democracy in Action," the Institute of Race Relations this summer will measure advances as a barometer of an ever-expanding, positive democratic society.

for the Economic Cooperation Administration, implementing agency for the Marshall Plan.

In addition to lecturing and leading discussions, these social engineers will serve as resource persons in the Institute's clinical workshops and be available for individual consultation.

For the eighth year, on July 2nd, the Institute is opening its doors to community leaders throughout the country. Founded in 1944 by the American Missionary Association, a division of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches of America, the Institute is conducted jointly by the Association's race relations department and Fisk University. Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist, member of UNESCO and president of Fisk, directs the Institute proceedings each year.

For two weeks lectures, discussions and workshops will examine new methods and strategies for deeper and broader adventures in human relationships, man-to-man and group-to-group. The nation's accomplished social scientists and civic leaders will guide the proceedings, presenting and analyzing the vital statistics on current minority problems affecting our country at home and on the world scene.

*Lat 6-30-51*  
AMONG THEM RANK such outstanding scholars as Carey McWilliams, author; Milton R. Konvitz, professor of industrial and labor relations at Cornell University; Samuel Kincheloe, professor of the sociology of religion at the Chicago Theological Seminary; Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford College; Kenneth Little, chairman of the department of anthropology at Scotland's historic University of Edinburgh.

*Moynell*  
Heading the men of action on the Institute's faculty are Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP; Francis J. Brown, American Council on Education; Mrs. M. E. Tilly, dynamic southern leader and member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights; Max Wolff, community consultant for the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress; Mark Starr, education director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL); John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the board of control for Southern Regional Education; Walter Sallant, economist



## Youth of World Open Session at Cornell Today

*Merged into*  
**Young of 64 Free Nations to  
Stress U.N. Human Rights  
Aims in 10-Day Assembly**  
*8-3-51*  
By Frances Potete

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 4. — Five hundred young men and women, leaders of youth groups in sixty-four nations, arrived at Cornell University today, and will continue to arrive through tomorrow for the first general assembly session of the World Assembly of Youth.

The assembly will open with a plenary session tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. following religious services. Throughout the ten-day assembly, the delegates will discuss and plan action to be taken by their own groups on questions of concern to the youth of all free nations, ranging from United Nations technical assistance to juvenile delinquency, with the general objective the implementing of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

### Young Adult Council Is Host

American host for the first triennial assembly is the Young Adult Council, which is the youth wing of the National Social Welfare Assembly, 134 E. 56th St., New York. The Young Adult Council represents thirteen national organizations:

The American Red Cross college units, American Unitarian Youth, American Youth Hostels, the Collegiate Council for the United Nations, the national boards of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., the National Federation of Settlements, the National Jewish Youth Conference (of the Jewish Welfare Board), the United Christian Youth Movement, the student division of the United World Federalists, the Universalist Youth Fellowship, the youth division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the youth department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The World Assembly of Youth was formed in 1948 in London after Communists took over control of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, according to

the Young Adult Council. It is the co-ordinating body and spokesman for national voluntary young-adult groups, and is accredited by the United Nations as a non-governmental organization.

W. A. Y. is governed by a general assembly, meeting every three years; by a council, which meets annually, and will convene at Cornell Aug. 17-21 following the general assembly, and by an executive committee, which meets three or four times a year.

### Headquarters in Brussels

The headquarters is in Brussels, where a secretariat operates under Felix Paul Mercereau, of Paris, secretary general of W. A. Y. The president is Maurice Sauve, former president of the National Federation of Canadian University Students.

Some of those attending the assembly represent groups in non-member nations and are observing the proceedings with a view to affiliation with W. A. Y. on their return.

The assembly meetings will be conducted in English and French. Instructions to the delegates, schedules and documents to be used in the workshop sessions will be given out in both languages.

Among the subjects to be presented will be the findings of a seminar on technical assistance, held at the Riverdale Country School in the Bronx for five days preceding the assembly. At least one representative from each nation took part in the seminar, according to Miss Helen Dale, assistant secretary general.

Speakers scheduled to address the conference include Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. In addition to the business sessions, there will be musical and ballet programs, movies, recreation, folk dancing and a picnic.

## World's Youth Attack Racial Discrimination

*Merged into*  
**Assembly Assails Policy of  
South Africa, Urges End  
of Segregation in Schools**  
*8-17-51*  
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 16. — The first triennial general assembly of the World Assembly of Youth, which has been meeting since Aug. 5 at Cornell University, speeded its work on resolutions today in order to bring the session to an end.

The Assembly voted overwhelmingly to support a resolution submitted by a workshop on discrimination, stating its opposition to racial discrimination and observing that the principles of the declaration of human rights were not "being translated into practical reality" in many countries.

A clause condemning the racial policies of the Union of South Africa received a great deal of attention from the delegates. The Assembly expressed its solidarity with "those suffering from this policy" and pledged support to all who were working to improve the situation.

The resolution also called for removal of segregation in schools and for an international convention guaranteeing the "rights of men of all races and religions." Throughout the week here, the 500 delegates, representing voluntary youth organizations in sixty-four nations and territories, have studied questions of concern to youth. Resolutions framed in the various workshops and forums were presented to the Assembly as a whole in the final three days.

While the resolutions voted were in general broad enough to be acceptable to the assembly's wide representation of national, political and religious beliefs, some of the delegates explained that achievement of some of the ideals expressed might be expected through the work of the council of W. A. Y. and the national committees that make up the membership of the Assembly.

Following the Assembly meetings, many of the delegates will start on tours, to include forty American cities, which will take from one to four weeks. The tours are sponsored by the Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly, the American member of W. A. Y.

The council of W. A. Y., a body of 130 delegates with representation from each member country, will meet tomorrow through Aug. 21, to work out the means of putting into practice the policies voted by the Assembly.

## Technical-Aid Plan Voted by World's Youth

*Merged into*  
**Assembly to Send Experts  
Into Backward Regions  
and Seek Help of U. N.**  
*Wed.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 14. — The World Assembly of Youth today voted in favor of establishing its own technical assistance to work within the framework of that of the United Nations to aid, by advice and example, underdeveloped areas.

The General Assembly of W. A. Y. approved the technical assistance resolution in a plenary session this morning. It was the first proposal submitted after a week of study by various workshops and forums throughout the week of the first triennial assembly, being held on the campus of Cornell University.

The resolution calls for the setting up of a W. Y. A. commission, which would select one or more of the underdeveloped territories of the world as a spot for a center of "young specialists and experts who would work together in order to bring about the technical-assistance project."

The commission would provide experts in education, construction, agriculture, health, nutrition and other fields. The community center established by it would seek the co-operation of the local governments.

Felix N'Goma, a delegate from Senegal, wanted assurances that none of the advisers sent in by W. A. Y. would interfere politically in the internal affairs of the territory involved. He spoke he said, as a representative of an underdeveloped territory. His amendment was accepted by the assembly.

Other measures called for training of young technical experts by W. A. Y. with the possible aid of United Nations bodies; a program for national committees (national youth groups that make up the membership of W. A. Y.) of study, lectures and displays to "insure a greater awareness"

among the public, and to keep United Nations agencies informed on its activities.

Funds are to be raised from national committees, local governments, the United Nations, specialized agencies, "or other competent non-governmental organizations," according to the resolution.

Kalwant Rai, of New Delhi, assured the assembly that various groups in India had already written to him in approval of such a project, and he was sure that one could be started there.

The assembly gathered for an exhibition of folk dancing in the afternoon and another plenary session in the evening.

### 6 Delegates Visit Truman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP). — Six delegates from the World Assembly of Youth called on President Truman today for a handshake, greetings and picture taking in his White House office. The six came from Ithaca, N. Y., where the assembly is meeting at Cornell University.

The assembly is made up of non-Communist youth organizations from fifty European, American and Asiatic nations.

Those who called on the President were C. Gerrit Kreveld, of Belgium, vice-chairman of the assembly and representative of the Socialist youth of Belgium; Antoine M. Lawrence, of French Guinea, secretary-general of the Youth Council of the French Union; Joseph Macaulay, of Sierra Leone, of the National Youth Council; Miss Vimal Thakar, of India's All-India Youth Conference; Mrs. Shah Jahan Pahim, of Pakistan's All-Pakistan Women's Association, and Arnulf Pins, Patterson, N. J., chairman of the Young Adult Council.

The delegation gave the President a silver pin making him the first "World Ambassador" of the World Assembly of Youth. A similar pin was left with Mr. Truman to give to his daughter, Margaret.



## ACQUITTAL ROCKS BIRMINGHAM:

# Dixiecrats Worm Into *Afro American* Race Relations Group

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — While of acquittal.

liberal elements of this town are still seething over the unprecedented tirade delivered by a judge who objected to a colored defendant being freed in a murder case, an interracial committee has been named to seek 'better racial adjustments.'

The committee of 50, organized last week as part of the Jefferson County Co-ordinating Council of Social Reform, is, strangely enough, composed of some whites with Dixiecrat leanings.

One member is a union representative whose group bars colored members. A clerical member prayed at the founding of the Dixiecrat party in 1948.

Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World and Cornelius Maiden, vice-president-at-large of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, charge that the committee was "conceived as a buffer to the NAACP and as a substitute to the proposed unit of the Urban League.

Undoubtedly, impetus was given to the naming of the group by the action of Judge Robert Wheeler who reddened and delivered an unprecedented tongue-lashing to the abashed jurors immediately after the foreman announced their verdict of acquittal. reddened and delivered an unprecedented tongue-lashing to the abashed jurors immediately after the foreman announced their verdict

## Foreman Fights Back

Refusing to be intimidated, Jury Foreman Maurice Dickstein, local business man, snapped back, charging Judge Wheeler with being "pompous, insulting and lacking in dignity.

The furore arose over the action of the jury, headed by Dickstein, which acquitted Alexander Bloxom, 20, who had been tried for the murder of a white man, manager of a local filling station. Despite his acquittal, Bloxom is still being held in jail on a trumped-up robbery indictment.

Bloxom's lawyer, George Tra-

wick, said he would enter a plea of abatement seeking the immediate freedom of his client this week. He added that he also has plans to seek a change of venue if his original motion is denied.

## Committee Members

Members of the "Jefferson County Co-ordinating Council of Social Forces" are:

Mrs. Alice P. Allen, assistant to the president at Miles College; Mrs. Hattie Bryant, president of Club Imperial; C. L. Reeves, president of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association; Mrs. Lucille Douglass, teacher in the Brighton High School; R. C. Johnson, principal of Parker High School; B. M. Montgomery, principal of Rosedale High School; E. J. Oliver, principal of Fairfield Industrial High School (nine school teachers);

C. J. Greene, district manager of Atlanta Life Insurance Company; W. H. Hollins, real estate broker; W. E. Shortridge, former president of national Funeral Directors Association; the Revs. H. B. Gibson, pastor of St. Paul Methodist Church; G. W. McMurray, Metropolitan CME Church; C. E. Thomas, Bethel AME Church; W. P. Vaughn, Tabernacle Baptist Church; and E. W. Williams, pastor of First Baptist Church of Fairfield.

Hartford Knight, United Mine Workers of America; Dillard Scurlock, president of the Ensley Civic League and Norman S. Randall, employee of American Cast Iron Pipe Company; Robert F. Coar, executive secretary, Birmingham Health and Negro Tuberculosis Association; A. B. White, resident manager of Southtown Housing Project; Dr. J. W. Dowdell, president of the Alabama State Dental Society.

Arthur Shores, attorney and member of national legal committee of NAACP and Mrs. A. O. Ward, president of the Birmingham Metropolitan Coun-

White members are Douglas Arant, cil of Negro Women, all Colored.

lawyer; Joe Brady, Dr. Louise Branscomb, Dr. Harry Bryan, Dr. John A. Eucharan, who prayed at the founding session of the Dixiecrat convention in 1948; Ernest Buchi, representative of a plumbers local which bars Colored People," the Rt. Rev. C. C. J. Carpenter of the Episcopal Church; Mrs. Rosa Earle, A. Key Foster, banker;

Mrs. Leslie Geohagan, Carey Hairler, USA-CIO organizer; Thad Holt, soft drink executive; Henry P. Johnson, radio executive; Crawford Johnson Jr., son, radio executive; Amos Kirby, Claud S. Lawson, Don Maring, Allen Rushton, Mrs. Herbert Ryding Jr., Bedford Seale, Mervyn Sterne, investment banker; Lester Shannon, A. V. Wiebel, president of T. C. and I. Company; Joe Woodward third, and Dr. S. O. Newfield.